



8-1883

Jacksonville Republican | August 1883

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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Col. McElroy, one of the old citizens of Talladega county, died.

Don't Forget to come to Court to settle your bill with the Republican Office.

The editors of Alabama will probably attend the Louisville Exposition in a party about September 3rd.

Wednesday a general rain fell over this section, which will be of great benefit to late corn and the cotton crop.

Remember that collections with us are very slow in the summer season, and don't forget us when you come to Court. We shall expect you to be clever in this regard.

The Real Estate and Building Association will put first house on the corner of Depot and Broad streets, and will be delivering the lumber. The building will be an attractive cottage.

Since Ben Butler has stopped the running of papers' hides in Massachussetts, the great tanneries of that State old commonwealth are breaking. Several leather dealers in Boston and elsewhere have failed this week.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn. Extensive improvements have been made in this College and it is now one of the best schools of its kind in the State.

Don't fail to go to the Concert at College Hall next Thursday night. You will not have an opportunity to enjoy so rich a musical treat soon again.

Samuel Pollock, a prominent member of the firm of Pollock & Co., of Montgomery, was drowned at Long Branch, while bathing, July 29th. He swam out too far to sea and was caught in a strong eddy.

Francis Barca, Spanish envoy and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, committed suicide with a revolver, at the Alhambra hotel in New York the 29th of July. No cause is assigned for the strange act.

Mr. Oscar Camp, with a force of workmen, has fixed the reservoir so that it will hold water and the cry of fire would not now have the terror for our people that it would have had, if this necessary work had not been done. Our people subscribed readily to this object. There is a public spirit now existing in Jacksonville that is very gratifying.

The English Syndicate that has been buying up bonds of the Confederate Government expect the Southern States to pay them off at a figure that will leave the Syndicate rich, under penalty of having English capital withheld from Southern investments. It is a big blackmailing scheme and the English fools who have it in hand will have their pains for their pay.

The concert spoken of heretofore for the benefit of the college will be given at College Hall Thursday night, August 9th. From the list of names on the programme we do not hesitate to say that it will be the best thing of its kind ever before presented in Jacksonville. The proceeds will go toward the purchase of furniture for the College. Both the object of the concert and the rich programme invite the attendance of all lovers of good music.

Prof. J. G. Ryals, Jr., the President elect of the State Normal school, at this place, arrived in Jacksonville Friday, the 27th inst., and remained here, for consultation with the Board of Directors and Faculty, several days. He returned to his home Tuesday, to make preparation to take up his residence here permanently. Mr. Ryals graduated from the University of Virginia with high honor, and is a very finished scholar. He made, during his brief stay here, a most favorable impression upon all with whom he came in contact. We have not the slightest doubt but that he will make the school all that could be desired. He will have the hearty co-operation of the Faculty and people of Jacksonville.

A negro boy, while bathing last week in one of the creeks near here, got beyond his depth and would have drowned, but for the heroic conduct of Peter Hammond, a white lad, who witnessed the struggles of the negro. He unhesitatingly sprang into the water and brought the drowning boy to shore, at the risk of his own life. We commend this incident to the special attention of the fanatics of the North, who suppose the people of the South incapable of a kindness to the negro.

While on this line, we may as well mention another circumstance, going to show the relation between the races in the South. Some days ago a negro man, living near here, had his back turned by accident, with all his little store of worldly goods. He came to Jacksonville and told his misfortune, and the white people of Jacksonville gave him money to build and furnish another house.

These are only two of hundreds of incidents of like kindness that occur every day. Would the Northern fanatics treat the negro as well as the people of the South do? We do not believe so.

The State Normal School.

We publish elsewhere the circular put forth by the Board of Directors of the above named Institution. The copy is now in the hands of the printer, and it will soon appear in neat pamphlet form for general distribution. It sets forth very clearly the plans and purposes of the Faculty and Board of Directors as regards the Institution. We publish it as matter of interest to our readers.

By the terms of the law establishing the school, Normal pupils will be admitted free of tuition, the State placing the obligation on them, in return, to teach two years in her public schools, or pay tuition as other pupils, if they fail to teach. Of course, if they teach, they will be paid as other teachers. The State does not claim their services for nothing.

By the published rates of tuition, it will be observed, other than Normal pupils will be admitted at a rate of tuition very low indeed. Seventy-five cents, one dollar and a quarter, and two dollars per month, in the Primary, Intermediate, and Senior Department, respectively, without incidental fee, is so low as practically to make the school free—far lower than in any institution of similar grade in the South. The people of Jacksonville, in furtherance of the design of the Board to place the means of acquiring a good education within the reach of all, both rich and poor, will place board at very moderate figures.

Where parties prefer to move here with their children, to secure the benefits of the Institution, houses will be built for rent or sale to them, and rents will not be high. An Association has been formed for this purpose and the designs have been made and contracts let for several cottages to be built at once. Other cottages will be built as occasion demands.

No effort will be spared by the Board of Directors, the Faculty or the people here to make the school a splendid success. We look for the first session to open with a large number of pupils in attendance, and for the school to grow in numbers and popularity as the years go by. Every man who takes time to think of the subject, knows that he is morally bound to give his children the best educational advantages within his reach. Here the opportunity is offered of giving them finished educations at small cost.

James Carey, the Irish informant, was shot dead on the 29th of July on the steamship Melrose, between Capetown and Elizabeth, by a man named O'Donnell. The English Government had taken elaborate and expensive precautions to get him out of Ireland unharmed.

Very Low Rates.

During the continuance of the Southern Exposition, at Louisville, Ky., (commencing August 1st, and continuing 100 days) the Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from any of its stations to Louisville at one fare for the round trip. These tickets will be on sale every day from 12 to 5 P. M. and will be good 15 days, allowing ample time to visit the Greatest Exposition ever held in the South and second only to the Centennial at Philadelphia.

His Wife out of Town.

Of all the insidious temptations, the most insidious is the one that comes from a woman. There is nothing more deceptive, seductive, elusive, than the smile of a woman with a wife out of town.

He feels such a delightful, smart, all-nightfulness, that he forgets his wife, his family, his friends, his duties, his responsibilities, his obligations, his conscience, his honor, his soul, his God.

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FLOWERY YARD LOCALS

Rev. C. M. Livingston preached an excellent sermon at Union last Sunday. Mrs. Dr. Jack Douthett, of Gadsden, is visiting relatives in this county.

Mr. Robt. Berns and family are visiting Mrs. Rosa Broyles.

Crops in this section of the country are suffering very much for rain; we have not had a season in six weeks.

Now, Mr. Editor, if any one about Jacksonville would like to learn their children to talk at an early age tell them to carry them to Alexandria, and I will bet a nickel they will learn to say Bill before they can walk.

Bill, A. R. Jr.

Montgomery Blair is dead.

OUR LOCAL COLUMN.

Mosquito canopies at Coleclough & Co's.

WANTED, 100 bushels of corn in exchange for family groceries, at my place of business in Jacksonville.

J. D. McCormick.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! The largest stock in North Ga., at Coleclough & Co's.

Thousands of children die under the age of five years. Why? Physicians attribute it to various causes, and have a vocabulary of infantile diseases too numerous to mention. Worms! Worms! Shiner's Indian Vermifuge will kill them and restore the child.

Cornice and curtain Poles at Coleclough & Co's, Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant, Rome, Ga., wants you boys in the dry counties to send your jugs to him and he will wet them for you.

An attractive, youthful appearance secured by using Parker's Hair Balsam to all who are getting gray.

Ziegler's fine shoes at Coleclough & Co's.

G. J. Briant gives special attention to C. O. D. orders. When you want a jug of any kind of whiskey send to him at Rome, Ga. apr28-6m.

Deserately Popular.

Unless it had great merit Parker's Ginger Tonic could not be so popular. Its sale has spread remarkably everywhere, because invalids find it gives them new life and vigor when other medicines fail entirely.—Ohio Farmer.

WANTED—A fine shoe and boot maker. Apply to J. D. McCormick, Jacksonville, Ala.

GIN SAW FILER.

The undersigned having bought Wood's Gin Filer and the right to sharpen gin files at the city of his shop in Jacksonville. With it he can do work much better and for less money than can possibly be done by hand. It leaves the teeth perfectly uniform, and makes better sample of cotton than hand work. It can be seen at my shop in Jacksonville any time.

L. A. WEAVER

ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS is an iron and vegetable tonic, prepared especially for the cure of all that afflict female sex. It builds up and strengthens feeble, broken down and worn out constitutions, repairs damages inflicted by years of suffering, regulates the system, adds iron to impoverished blood and makes permanent cures. It tones the stomach, imparts a keen appetite, aids digestion, restores sick headache, acts gently upon the liver, cures swimming of the head, and palpitation of the heart.

For headache, constipation and biliousness, use *Bailey's Saline Aperient*.

"Tough on Chills," Cures 6 cases for 25 cts. in cash or stamps. Mailed by John Parham, Atlanta, Ga.

Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Address, Ala., Aug. 1, 1883.

Next session begins Sept. 20th. Faculty of eleven Professors. Gives instruction in Practical Agriculture and Civil Engineering specialties. Location on railroad high and healthy. Tuition Free. Expenses Low. For Catalogue with particulars, address

D. F. BOYD, Pres., Auburn, Ala.

J. F. KLAPP, Painter, Jacksonville, Ala.

House painting, Kalsomining and Paper hanging done in the neatest and latest style. Also, Carriage and Sign painting. Terms moderate. Will go to any place in the county to make estimates or do work.

NEW GOODS

AT

CROW BROS.

COME AND EXAMINE THEM.

Our Calicos are beautiful and of the latest styles. Our Worsteds Goods fine from 14 to 45 cents per yard. We can suit you both in quality and price. We have on hand and still receiving the latest and best of all styles of Shoes we have ever kept; and we propose to sell all our goods to suit the times. We also keep a large stock of

GROCERIES

on hand, that we sell at the very lowest figures. Our

SUGARS AND COFFEES

can't be beat in the market. Our Teas are splendid. A large lot of Crochery, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Soaps, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Ladies and Gents Straw Hats, &c., &c.

W. C. LAND, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELER, Jacksonville, Ala.

Also, agent for Meides C7 Table Cutlery and silver and plated ware. Also agent for Meides Watch Co., and other American make. May 1st, 1880

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Office Circuit Court, May 9, 1883. List of Grand and Petit Jurors drawn to serve at the August Term 1883, of the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Ala., to wit:

GRAND JURORS.

Name. Beat. Occup'n. 1 J. R. Draper, 2, Farmer. 2 S. O. Smith, 2, " 3 B. D. McCallen, 2, " 4 W. C. Hanna, 14, " 5 W. C. Hanna, 14, " 6 W. D. A. Cook, 1, " 7 G. B. Skelton, 15, " 8 W. M. Elgin, 3, " 9 Thomas Stewart, 9, " 10 J. T. A. Hughes, 1, " 11 P. C. Patterson, 10, " 12 W. P. Anderson, 4, " 13 S. P. Shurtlee, 3, " 14 T. J. Plesco, 7, " 15 J. R. Scott, 12, "

PETIT JURORS—1st WEEK.

Name. Beat. Occup'n. 1 Thomas King, 10, Farmer. 2 A. C. Woodruff, 2, " 3 C. A. Reeves, 8, " 4 H. R. Langford, 2, " 5 J. S. Canada, 4, " 6 J. P. Ford, 4, " 7 L. N. Downing, 5, " 8 R. L. Allen, 13, " 9 J. F. Crow, 6, " 10 Thomas Vincent, 6, " 11 E. W. Thomas, 7, " 12 J. B. Clark, 14, " 13 S. T. Carter, 13, " 14 J. A. Ward, 8, " 15 J. P. Burns, 10, " 16 James Baggett, 1, " 17 J. W. Ragan, 13, " 18 J. A. Prater, 3, " 19 B. G. McCallen, 2, " 20 Jack T. Dempsey, 9, " 21 J. J. Farmer, 9, " 22 W. S. Simon, 9, " 23 G. C. Williams, 8, " 24 D. D. Nabers, 8, "

SECOND WEEK.

1 John M. Owens, 2, " 2 J. N. Phillips, 7, " 3 J. W. M. Wilkins, 7, " 4 W. M. Allen, 17, " 5 J. W. Lester, 12, " 6 J. A. Abney, 12, " 7 Samuel Paul, 14, " 8 J. H. King, 10, " 9 J. A. Adams, 13, " 10 M. B. Bond, 1, " 11 L. B. Burgess, 1, " 12 J. G. Morgan, 10, " 13 Walter Dean, 1, " 14 W. E. Emerson, 13, " 15 W. E. McGinnis, 1, " 16 W. A. Orr, 13, " 17 M. L. Roberts, 9, " 18 C. M. Wilkerson, 9, " 19 John Watson, 6, " 20 A. M. Landers, 1, " 21 P. J. Hines, 1, " 22 W. S. McKinzie, 14, " 23 W. S. McKinzie, 14, "

G. C. ELLIS, W. W. WHITESIDE, Jacksonville, Ala. OXFORD, Ala.

ELLIS & WHITESIDE, Attorneys at Law

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY. Will practice in all the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining counties. nov11-ly

W. J. PEARCE, R. R. KELLY.

PEARCE & KELLY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, OXFORD, CALHOUN CO., ALA.

Will practice in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Calhoun, Talladega, Cleburne and Clay Counties, and in the Supreme Court. References:—Isbell & Co., Bankers, Talladega, Ala.; Draper, Son & Co., Bankers, Oxford, Ala.; Capt. P. D. Russ, Clerk Circuit Court, Hon. A. A. Woods, Judge of Probate, Jacksonville, Alabama. oct4-ly

WM. J. BROOK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE AT Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.

Will attend to cases both in the Chancery and Circuit Courts of this Judicial Circuit and Chancery Division, and Supreme Court of the State. Collections promptly attended to.

JOB. A. WALDEN, W. H. WOODWARD

Walden & Woodward, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the courts of the Circuit, and the Supreme Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.

FRANK W. BOWDON, ROBT. L. ARNOLD

BOWDON & ARNOLD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Solicitors in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Circuit, U. S. Dist. Court and Supreme Court of the State. April 24, 1880

S. D. G. BROTHERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the Courts of this Judicial Circuit, and to the Supreme and Federal Courts. Collections promptly made. Of fee at former office of Col. Jas. Cronk. aug5-ly

JAMES HUTCHINSON, Barber & Hair-dresser, Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

If you desire to have a pleasant and clean shave, or have your hair trimmed in neat, 1st fashionable style, give him in neat, 1st Jacksonville, 3rd, 20, 1878

EXCURSION Season of 1883.

On and after June 1st until otherwise ordered, Excursion tickets to all PRINCE GEORGES WATERING PLACES and SUMMER RESORTS of interest, will be on sale at the ticket office of the E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. at reduced rates. Good to return until November 1st, 1883.

For price lists, time cards and other information call on the Ticket Agent at the Depot, or address either of the undersigned.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Schuna, Ala. A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Lynchburg, Va. June 2nd—4c

\$1,000 can be made in six months selling

TUNSON'S MAPS & CHARTS

For 32 page catalogue, free, address H. C. TUNSON, Cincinnati, O., N. Y. City, Jacksonville, Ill., Omaha, Neb.

East Tennessee, Virginia

GEORGIA RAIL ROAD, Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

TIME TABLE. In Effect December 26th, 1882.

Northward Daily. Mail. Accom'd'n

Lv. Meridian, 4:50 a.m. York, 8:31 a.m. Junction, 10:03 a.m. Arr. Selma, 10:38 a.m.

Lv. Selma, 8:00 a.m. Talladega, 1:10 p.m. Anniston, 2:07 p.m. Arr. Rome, 4:50 p.m.

Arr. Atlanta, Ga. Div., 2:50 p.m. Arr. Dalton, 6:30 p.m. Arr. Cleveland, 8:10 p.m. Arr. Chattanooga, 8:00 p.m.

Southward Daily. Mail. Accom'd'n

Lv. Chattanooga, Ga. Div., 8:00 a.m. Lv. Cleveland, 8:00 a.m. Lv. Dalton, 9:44 a.m. Lv. Atlanta, 1:20 p.m.

Lv. Rome, 11:20 a.m. Anniston, 2:07 p.m. Talladega, 3:30 p.m. Selma, 5:33 p.m. Arr. Selma, 8:30 p.m.

Lv. Selma, 4:30 p.m. Junction, 5:08 p.m. York, 6:58 p.m. Arr. Meridian, 10:00 p.m.

CONNECTIONS.

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with Ala. Great Southern R. R. At Junction with Selma & G. R. R. At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Chattanooga, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans and Selma R. R.

At Selma with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Anniston with Georgia Pacific R. R. At Rome with Georgia Pacific R. R. At Dalton, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga and points North and West, Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

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At Selma with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

MOTHER'S **WORM** **SYRUP** **FOR** **CHILDREN** **CRY** **FOR** **IT**

Has No Equal. Is far superior to all other preparations as a worm-destroyer, being composed entirely of vegetable ingredients and free from all nauseous taste that verminous has. It is a pleasant Syrup that children will gladly take, or it can be eaten with bread. Thousands of children die annually of worms when by the use of the Mother's Worm Syrup their precious little lives might be saved. It expels the Round Worm, Thread Worm and the Ruge Tape Worm. It never fails. It clears up the skin and brings back the power of the little sufferer, secures sleep, and restores the appetite. It restores the roses to the cheek and saves the teeth. By its use the child is safe from the dangerous Spasms, and Convulsions, Stomach, and St. Vitis' Dance, which are usually caused by Worms.

MOORE'S **BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,** **ATLANTA, GA.**

A Model Business School.

ACTUAL BUSINESS.

STUDENTS ON CHANGE.

A Practical School for the Times.

NO THEORY. NO CAPPING FROM BOOKS. The best course of instruction ever adopted for the practical education of young men, boys, and men of middle age.

The course of students comprise every variety of Business and Finance, from Retail to Wholesale operations. Book-keeping in all its various methods. Business Forms, Terms and Notes. Business Writing, Correspondence, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Lectures, Partnership, Settlements, etc., etc.

No vacations. Students can enter at any time. Circulars containing full particulars mailed free to any address.

EL WERTHY **AND** **SALE STABLE**

The undersigned, having bought the Hammond Livery Stable of Mr. Wilson, have entered upon their business and will be glad to serve the public.

We expect to keep Vehicles, Horses and Mules for sale, and are

THE REPUBLICAN.

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.
 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 For one year in advance, \$2.00
 For six months in advance, \$1.25
 For three months in advance, \$0.75
 For one month in advance, \$0.25
 If not paid in advance, \$3.00

Terms of Advertising:
 One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$1.00
 Each subsequent insertion, 50 cents
 Over one square, charged at advertising rates.
 Marriage notices, 50 cents per line.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES.
 For County Offices, \$5.00
 For State Offices, \$10.00
 Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Rates of Advertising:
 One square of 10 lines, three months, \$3.00
 One square of 10 lines, six months, \$5.00
 One square of 10 lines, one year, \$8.00
 One-fourth column three months, \$10.00
 One-fourth column six months, \$18.00
 One-fourth column one year, \$30.00
 One-half column three months, \$18.00
 One-half column six months, \$32.00
 One-half column one year, \$55.00
 One column three months, \$35.00
 One column six months, \$65.00
 One column one year, \$110.00

A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land war claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands, and the execution of old forfeited homestead entries of lands. Office in the southwest corner of the court-house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

Caldwell, Hames & Caldwell,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
 AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
 JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts of the 12th judicial district and the supreme and federal courts of the State.

W. W. WOODWARD,
Attorney at Law
 AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
 Office formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

BRADFORD & STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law.
 AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
 JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

M. J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
 AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
 JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ELLIS & MARTIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
 No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business connected with them, in the counties of the 12th judicial district, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the State.

H. L. STEVENSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
 JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,
SURGEON DENTIST
 JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.
 CHAS. W. B. BOSTON, JR.
 JUNE 15, 1883

JOB PRINTING

FROM
SMALL CARDS
 TO
MAMMOTH POSTERS
 EXECUTED
 Neatly.
 Cheap,
 AND
 Promptly,
 AT THE
REPUBLICAN OFFICE

THE FADED ROSE.

Where you hither by the wind
 That rustled through the levers,
 Or did the tumbler's foot
 That tumbled o'er the flowers
 Make you, poor rose, his prey?

No, under the dancer's careless feet
 From a robe of the hall you tumble,
 Pale emblem of those living flowers
 That like you, too, must crumble.
 Under their feet they crush the bud,
 Until a dancer stopping
 Lifts and hurls it through the air,
 Into the garden dropping
 The rose just born to-day.

But I, who gleam the bristled ear,
 Press to my heart the fragrant
 And search for something "neath its leaf
 Besides its odor fragrant."
 How often, there in heart beats' count,
 As you rest on my bosom,
 A pang runs through my thoughts,
 Poor, pale and faded blossom.

THE PICTURE.

"Shan't go a step farther?"
 "Only just a little way—we shall soon
 be home now, and mother's waiting."
 "I won't care. I've made up my
 mind that I've walked too far already,
 and I'm just going to sit down and rest;
 they must wait, and I shall do as I
 choose."
 "But father—"

"Now don't you talk to me about
 'buts,' Charlie, because I won't have it.
 I shall sit down here, and you can go
 and tell your mother not to wait—not
 to wait," the man repeated, raising
 his voice with the stupid anger of in-
 toxication.

Still, in spite of threat and refusal,
 the child persisted in pleading that his
 father should go home; but his words
 only seemed to strengthen the man's
 obstinacy, and all the boy could do was
 to get his father to turn aside from the
 high road into a field close by, where
 the man threw himself full at length
 on the grass, somewhat under the shade
 of the hedge, and in a few minutes he
 was sleeping heavily whilst the child
 sat down at a little distance, with a
 strange kind of unchildish patience on
 his features, to wait until his father
 should wake. Poor little Charlie! he
 knew too well how useless any attempt
 on his part would be to rouse his father
 from that sort of sleep.

Rather more than half an hour had
 passed in this dreary waiting, and Char-
 lie was beginning to find all his small
 sources of amusement fail him. He
 had watched a large dog that kept hover-
 ing over the convolvulus blossoms in
 the hedge, and wondered if he had not
 nearly finished his day's work; and
 had placed a small out of harm's way,
 and had been tempted to chase a beautiful
 painted butterfly that flitted past him;
 but he began at last to lose his interest
 in bees and butterflies, for it was now
 tea-time, and Charlie was getting terri-
 bly hungry. Still he did not think of
 deserting his post, for no one but the
 child himself knew how often he had
 kept his tiny father off the country
 road when carts or carriages were com-
 ing along, nor how he had managed to
 guide him in safety over the narrow
 bridge that led across the river to their
 cottage.

Charlie sat there quietly, though
 he was growing more tired and hungry
 every moment until the sound of a
 whistle at a little distance attracted his
 attention, the sound gradually coming
 nearer and sounding more distinct, un-
 til a young man jumped over the stile
 at the end of the field and approached
 the child, who then knew him to be a
 gentleman, half crossed the field during
 some weeks, sometimes sketching,
 sometimes wandering about with his
 knapsack on his back and his portfolio
 under his arm. Indeed a kind of half
 acquaintance had sprung up between
 the young artist and Charlie—one at-
 tracted by the glimpses he had caught
 of the pictures contained in the wonder-
 ful portfolio, the other by the child's
 wistful glance and his rustic beauty.

Just with his own thoughts, and
 judging from his happy face they were
 very pleasant ones—perhaps dreams of
 the time when some wonderful picture
 of his should hang on the walls of the
 Academy, and by so doing help him on
 the road to fame and fortune—Eustace
 Carroll had noticed Charlie and his father.
 Then the quick eyes told him the meaning
 of the little scene; the quiet, weary-
 looking child and the sleeping father, with
 his untidy clothes and collar and neck-
 tie unfastened, and his face turned up
 to the blue sky that looked down upon
 nothing so dejected as his own, whom
 God had made to be a painter, and who,
 by his own vice, had thus degraded himself.

With the quick instinct of childhood,
 Charlie understood the look of disgust
 with which the young artist turned to
 him, saying kindly as he did so:

"You are waiting to take your father
 home, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir," replied the child, whilst
 a flush of shame spread over his face.
 "Well, I think he is likely to be here
 four hours yet. Can't you leave him?"

"No, sir, he might be run over or fall
 into the river if I left him to come home
 by himself."

"Oh!" said Eustace, as he glanced
 toward the sleeping man, and wonder-
 ed if it would be worth his while to
 do as he did. He thought, remembering
 that, with his refined tastes, and many
 kinds of amusement, could form no
 idea of the temptation which drink
 might have for this man, with his smug
 and then an idea flashed across
 his mind, and he determined to act
 upon it.

"Have you had your tea, boy?" he
 asked as he unstrapped his knapsack,
 and took out a small parcel wrapped in
 paper.

"Mother will be sure to keep it for
 me until I get home, sir," replied Char-
 lie, too brave to complain to a stranger.

"That's all right," said Eustace,
 "and I'll be sure to keep it for you."
 "Thank you very much," said Charlie,
 understanding the answer; "mean-
 ing that I shall give you this piece of
 white, just to pass the time away. When
 I was a small boy, stray pieces of cake
 I was never given, my mother's tea
 when they came; so your mother's tea
 will not be wasted. Now you sit still

for I am going to make a picture,
 and when it is finished I will show it to
 you."

Very few dainties fell to Charlie's
 share in those days, and Eustace was
 highly amused at the manner in which
 he ate his cake, nibbling it off around
 the edge so as to make it last as long as
 possible; and he succeeded so well that
 the picture was finished almost at the
 same time as the last crumb disappeared.

"Well, was it good?" asked Eustace,
 as he held his portfolio.

"Yes, mother does not put crumbants
 in her cakes. Sometimes on our birth-
 days, when father has not been out, we
 have a cake; but then we have no seeds
 in it."

"And those are not so nice?"

"Oh, no, sir, of course not," an-
 swered Charlie, surprised that any one
 should ask such a question.

"Well, I am glad you like it. I am
 going back to the city in a day or two,
 but I shall put another piece of cake in
 my knapsack in case I meet you again
 before I go. Look here, do you know
 who this is?"

Charlie glanced at the little picture
 Eustace had just finished, and he gave
 a scream of surprise.

"Why, it's my father!"

And so it was; and even though Eus-
 tace should live to be an old man, he
 will never succeed in making anything
 more true to nature than that hurried
 sketch. He had just caught the tired,
 wistful look on the child's face, and it
 was all the more striking as it was
 brought into such contrast with the vac-
 cant countenance of the drowsy sleeper,
 who looked so thoroughly out of place
 beside the child, and the pleasant green
 convolvulus blossoms mingled with the
 wild rose and blackberry flowers. "Wait
 a moment," said Eustace, and then he
 wrote at the bottom of the sketch three
 lines from a poem of Burns:

"O wad some power the gift give us
 To see ourself as others see us."
 It was from many a trouble-free us."

"There," he continued, putting the
 picture in the child's hands. "You
 shall have that, and if you like to show
 it to your father one of these days, do
 so; it may teach him a lesson." And be-
 fore the child could make any reply,
 Eustace was off and away, tramping
 along the high road.

Five years had passed before the
 young artist had the time and chance to
 visit the quiet village again. In those
 five years he had done good work—had
 thought, and worked, and painted, until
 people had begun to believe in him, and
 talk of him as one of the most promis-
 ing painters of the day.

Still, in the midst of it all, he often
 remembered his little sketch, and won-
 dered—without much hope in the won-
 der, though—whether his idea that it
 might do good had come to pass; and on
 the day he traveled down to Morison,
 the memory of the scene came clearly
 before him with the thought of the
 grand old workman that lay before him,
 the waters, for then shall that it after
 many days.

"Such a poor little crumb of good
 though it was," said Eustace to him-
 self, "still I wonder—I wonder—and
 I'll try to find it out, too."

And as it happened, Eustace did find
 it out more quickly than he expected,
 for that very evening, as he was re-
 turning from a walk, in the course of
 which he had visited some of his old
 haunts, there passed him on the road a
 man and a handsome boy of about thir-
 teen.

"My little friend and his father,"
 suddenly thought Eustace whose quick
 eyes seldom forgot a face or figure, and
 he quickened his pace in order to
 keep within a short distance of the boy.

So the three went on, past the corner
 of the field where the sketch had been
 taken, down the road and across the
 narrow bridge, till the man and boy
 reached a little cottage, the small front
 garden of which was gay with bright-
 colored, old-fashioned flowers.

"He looks promising," thought Eus-
 tace, "no drunkard ever had a garden
 like that," and determined to ascertain
 the facts of the case, he went up to the
 door with the intention of asking the
 nearest way to the next village.

Through the open door he caught a
 glimpse of the neatly kept cottage kitchen,
 as Charlie came forward to answer
 the stranger's question; but before half
 the right turn had been described, a
 bright smile broke over the boy's face,
 and, half turning around, he exclaimed:

"Father it's my painter!" and, to his
 surprise, Eustace found that in that
 household, at least, he was a hero, and
 the young artist never felt more rever-
 enced for his art than he did as he listened
 to the account of the good his picture
 had done.

For some time Charlie had kept the
 sketch, and had been afraid to show it to
 his father, but the man found it by
 chance, one day, and "It was more than
 I could stand, sir," he said, addressing
 Eustace, "I did not need any one to
 tell me what it meant, but although I
 wondered where it came from, I was
 ashamed to ask. Somehow I could not
 get the picture out of my head I even
 used to dream of it at night until it
 fairly worried me, so that I gave up the
 idea; and I had the picture hung up
 there, that I might not have a chance of
 forgetting what I dragged myself down
 to once."

So the story ended; and in his heart
 Eustace Carroll is prouder of that little
 sketch, hanging in a common black
 frame over the mantelpiece of the coun-
 try cottage, than he would be if he
 should paint a picture that would make
 his name famous throughout his life.

Old Tins Utilized.—That heretofore
 useless article, the old tin can, has
 become a factor in trunk-making.
 Newark, N. J., is famous for its trunk-
 making industry, and recently some of
 the manufacturers discovered that old
 tin cans were being advantageously used,
 and they are now gathered and sold to
 trunk makers to be used for the edges and bot-
 tom of trunks, and sometimes to cover
 the defects of wood work. The pro-
 cess of heating the cans also has its pro-
 portionable results, for the solder, running
 out a receptacle, is sold for 12 cents a
 pound, it alone paying, it is claimed, all
 that is originally paid for the can.

Poison in Plants.

The leading poisonous plant is that
 commonly known as the poison-vine,
 poison-oak or poison-ivy. It is a very
 graceful, abundant climber, and some-
 times festoons tree-trunks and old
 fences. A distance it strongly re-
 sembles the beautiful Virginia-creeper,
 which is sometimes blamed for sins not
 its own. But the two need never be
 confounded. The poison-vine bears
 its leaves in clusters of three—the Vir-
 ginia-creeper in clusters of five. With
 this simple rule in mind one is always
 safe. But the poison-vine, dreaded as
 it universally is, is not equally poison-
 ous to everybody. Some persons break
 out into a rash if even the wind from it
 blows upon them; others can go among
 it and handle it with impunity. As a
 rule, a light person is instantly affected
 by it, while a dark one may escape un-
 harmed.

The poison-vine belongs to the sun-
 family. Other members of this family
 being the white or lowland smoke,
 sometimes called poison-oak. This
 will scarcely be found in the Park or in
 the near neighborhood of Philadelphia,
 but we seem to be reminded of its re-
 semblance to the well-known red sun-
 umbel, and by the circumstances of its
 growing in marshes. The red smoke,
 however, against which some hold a
 strong prejudice, is not poisonous. Like
 the white, it is a low, spreading bush,
 with leaves remotely resembling ferns
 and with singular, pyram-shaped
 flowers. The leaves are of course, being
 red, the other white. Red smoke
 generally inhabits dry, sandy hills. It
 is, perhaps, more easily recognized in
 the autumn (than earlier, on account of
 its beautiful red leaves, so effective in
 decoration).

Another very noxious swamp-plant is
 the poison-henocchia. This is a large,
 coarse plant, somewhat resembling the
 suns or wild carrots in bloom. It bears
 umbels, or umbrella-shaped blossoms.
 Some plants are poisonous only when
 eaten, not when merely touched; but it
 is much safer to let any suspected plant
 alone.

As a rule, any life-like plant is safe.
 But there are notable exceptions to this
 in the case of white hellebore. This
 may be found in some damp, swampy
 situations in the Park. Its bright
 green stems are rather tall and spread-
 ing, its leaves are broad, long, bright
 green and deeply veined like those of
 the beautiful white day-lily. The flowers
 are small, and of a dark green color,
 blossoms about the size of a cent, and
 these are in form perfect lilies. The
 plant is sometimes called Indian poke,
 and it does bear slight resemblance to
 the better known poke-weed. In its
 leaves, at least.

Children are especially attracted by
 red berries. They know that they
 should not eat them, but they know that
 they are better not to touch them, for
 though there are many innocent ones,
 there are others that are not so. The
 deadly nightshade bears red berries
 which are easily mistaken for currants.
 It might be well to remember that these
 grow on a coarse, serrated plant. The
 leaves are broad, and the berries are
 exactly like those of the currant, but
 the leaves are of a dark green color,
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es.—Casson, McKinley, Er-
Speer and Kelley, chairman
rs.—Huskell, Randall, Car-
and Morrison—4.
rs. Russell and Tucker were
esteemed Atlanta contem-
porary with (Hon. S.
adull voted with Southern
s in the committee, along
ss. Carlisle and Tucker.
sta. Constitutional.

NDON, Aug. 5.—Jewish resi-
dents of Ekaterinoslav, Russia,
attacked by a mob on the 2d
The soldiery had to be called
to disperse the rioters, ten
men were killed and thirteen
wounded. The trouble was caused
few insulting a peasant woman.
The town council of Ekateri-
noslav has resolved to give the
5000 roubles to compensate
for their losses and to pro-
tect for those who were
attacked and bound.

PH., PA., Aug. 5.—Daniel
Hay, whose reason was detrone
years ago over the fifteen
and who was released from
ylum later, had another at
while working at the top of
theatrical spire to-day. Dispo
his tools he seized a fellow
man, John Gowden, and at
to fling him over. Full
minutes the men rolled over
struggled on the top of the
Both men were saved from
by laborers who ascended to

any Department, per term of	Free.
for or Intermediate class, per	low
of ten months,	Tri-
	cent

by mail, ten

AND EXCEFFICIO
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
 JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
 Court held at

33-1y
J. H. DAILEY,
Book 133
Court held on the second and fourth
Mondays of each month.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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SMALL CARDS, TO MAMMOTH POSTERS, EXECUTED, Neatly, Cheap, and Promptly, AT THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE

"OH, EARTH, ART THOU NOT WEARY?"

Oh Earth, art thou not weary of thy graves? Dear, patient, mother Earth, upon thy breast we have heaped from farthest east to west!
From the dim north, where wild the storm-laves
O'er the cold surge that chills the shore it lies,
To sun-baked isles by softest seas caressed,
Where roses bloom away and song birds nest.
How thick they lie—like flocks upon the waves,
There is no mountain-top so far and high,
No desert so remote, no vale so deep,
No spot by man so long unvisited,
But that the pale moon from his march on high
Sees some lone grave the shadows creep.
Oh earth, art thou not weary of thy dead?

HOW SHE WAS WON.
Alexia! The widow Sharply hurried out to the little summer kitchen, and hastily planned a bow of scarlet ribbon at the throat of her dark morning-dress, and smoothed the crinkly, jet-black hair that waved above her forehead.

"Alexia!" she cried sharply to a girl with bare, dimpled arms and gold-streaked hair, "go down to the sullen and bring up that yellow pitcher full of cider, an' get a plate of them crullers you fried yesterday."
"De in a jiffy, too, fur I want 'em right away,"

Alexia flew down the cellar, and hastily brimmed the yellow pitcher with the foamy liquid; then seizing a blue-rimmed plate, she piled it high with the crisp, brown crullers—rings, diamonds, and plump, tempting-looking hearts.

"Is it Daddy Crabtree, Aunt Phemie?" she asked innocently, as she handed the plate to her aunt.
"Daddy Crabtree, indeed!" sniffed the widow scornfully.

"Do you s'pose I'd waste cider an' crullers on old Daddy Crabtree?"
"It's Squire Lillibridge, that's who 'tis, an' you see that you mind that currant jelly on the cook-stove, an' keep out o' sight with your frowsy hair an' that old slouch of a dress."

"Squire Lillibridge?"
"I'll keep out o' sight," sighed Alexia, as she turned away with the shadow of fear in her downcast blue eyes.
"But I would like to know what makes him so cold and distant to me now, when he used to be so pleasant and kind."

"Taste another cruller, squire, dew!"
"They're my own make, but fur all that I had a tussle with Alexia about 'em."
"What's the use, aunt," she said, "of givin' away vittles to folks that don't need 'em?"

"I wouldn't be a-throwin' away crullers an' cider like that on nobody," she declared.
"But, let I'm only too glad to hev something I can offer to visitors, especially when they're partikler friends."

"I believe in friendship, an' I allow he's an' allus will."
And she donned her most hospitable smile, thereby deepening the track of the "crow's feet" around the sharp blue eyes.

"Won't you hev another taste of the cider, squire?"
"Well, ef you must go, I won't hinder you."
"But do come ag'in an' stay to tea!"

"It's a real charity to me to hev something to cook fur once an' awhile. Now, I shall expect you."
The widow smiled complacently as she watched her visitor out of sight.

"She's a nut!" she muttered to herself, "it's a cousin all right now."
"I think he'd better hanker a little mite after Alexia fur awhile, but I've sot that all right."

And she smiled to herself, much as a cat might who was all ready to spring upon an unwary mouse.
"The squire's a mighty well-to-do man," she continued, rocking back-wards and forwards in the chair her visitor had just vacated—"a mighty well-to-do man, an' not a chick or a child to hinder him, no matter what he does."

"An' the Lillibridge farm—why it's the biggest an' the best kept of any farm hereabout."
"The calves on his back pasture would be a forlorn by themselves, without a-counin' the madder lots, an' the apple-orchard, an' hop-field, an' the big barn, plump full of clover hay, an' the biggest ear of corn that ever grooved in a bottom of field."

"Besides, the squire's a powerful good-looking man, an' ef I wasn't fur that old-maid sister of his I sh'd hev nothin' to complain of."
"But 'twon't make no great difference, when I git him I kin soon make the house too hot to hold any other woman. I shall set Alexia adrift, too, fur that till the time comes."

"There's the apples to gether, an' the pickin', an' sich."
"After that she kin look out fur herself."
"I ain't got no call to keep her."
And pretty Alexia, unconscious of the fate in store for her, stood looking out of the kitchen window at the great fields and meadows of the Lillibridge farm, and thinking what a happy man the squire must be, to claim such possessions for his own.

Any doubts as to the widow's charitable disposition might have been set at rest the next morning, when the gate-latch clicked and she peered cautiously out of the closed shutters to see who was coming, but soon drew back with a scowl of disappointment on her face.

"Alexia," she cried sharply, "don't you see that there's a tramp limping up here with a patch on his eyes?"
"Go an' send him about his business in a jiffy."

"Oh, aunt Phemie, I—I can't," protested Alexia.
"Maybe he's hungry."
"Fiddlesticks!"
"Maybe he's lazy, you mean."
"Get along out of the way, then, and let me come."

"I ain't afraid to speak to a lame beggar."
And she did speak, to such purpose that the poor fellow slumped out again as fast as his lame leg would allow, scarcely daring to shut the gate after him in his indignation.

He was hastening down the alley with all his might, when a back gate flew open, and a little figure with gold-streaked hair and convulsively blue eyes, suddenly confronted him.
"Here," she whispered hurriedly, "here's a slice of cake and a mug of coffee."

"It's all there was left from breakfast."
"Throw the mug away when you're done, fur I must hurry back before Aunt Phemie misses me."
And she scuttled quickly through the gate, only to run in her aunt's arms.

"So, miss, I've caught you at last!" declared the widow crossly.
"I've allus suspected you of givin' cold vittles away to them mizzable tramps, an' now I know it."

"Go into the house this minute, an' if that constable don't help himself off, I'll git the constable to help him."
"Pray do so, ma'am," said a familiar voice, and to the widow's consternation, the tramp tore the patch from his eye, pulled off the grizzled wig, threw aside his dilapidated coat, and Squire Lillibridge stood revealed.

"It's a plot!" snipped the widow crabbedly, "as soon as she recovered cold vittles away to them mizzable tramps, an' now I know it."
"Go into the house this minute, an' if that constable don't help himself off, I'll git the constable to help him."

"I want a wife, and if Alexia will marry me to-day, my home shall be hers for ever after."
The widow flounced into the house in a huff.
"Ef I'd only a-suspected it was him," she grumbled, "her black eyes snapping with vexation, 'how easy I could a-fool him!'"

But it was too late now, for Alexia, blushing like the scarlet berries at the roadside, was on her way to the parsonage to become Mrs. Squire Lillibridge.

Tales of the Sea.
Moby Dick, the celebrated white whale, though not killed by the Ahab, was certainly scratched, and must long ago have died. That wonder of the deep, therefore, can not be held responsible for the loss of the Inga.

The question then arises, if it was a whale that destroyed the bark, what sort of a whale was it? "They aren't sperm whales," exclaimed a whalerman, when a number of huge monsters rose to the surface near his vessel; "their spouts aren't bushy enough; they aren't sail-plum-bottoms, or they wouldn't stay up so long; they aren't hump-backed, or they wouldn't give you a fine back as near a ship, they aren't Greenland whales for we aren't off the coast of Greenland, and they aren't right whales for it wouldn't be right to say so. I tell ye, then, them's crinkum crunkum whales."

A sailor asked what they were. "Why," was the answer, "them's whales that can't be cotched." "Them's whales that can't be cotched," was probably a crinkum crunkum whale that rammed the Inga. One would rather not think so because whales are capable of sinking harmless barks and imperiling the lives of hearty mariners.

That of the teeth of the immense creature. The principal articles of diet are fish, meal and bran. The quantity of each varies slightly with the weather, but averages 15 pounds of fish, 15 pounds of meal and 2 pounds of bran a day. About 6 pounds of the fish are eaten while the other is fed as it is.

Each hostler has 14 horses to cur for. Each hostler has 14 horses to cur for. Each hostler has 14 horses to cur for. Each hostler has 14 horses to cur for. Each hostler has 14 horses to cur for.

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Our Horses at Home.
The richly dressed lady and her polite male escort who are in the habit of hailing a passenger horse-car to bear them to their destination very seldom give even a thought to the history of the animals whose tendons and muscles are the means of saving them an anxious walk through the hot sun of a summer afternoon. Notwithstanding the important connection between the average car horse and the latter rarely gives a thought to the plodding animal that jogs along all day over the cobblestones.

The Chestnut and Walnut streets line Philadelphia, run about eighty cars a day on its three branches. To move these they have in all 714 horses.

People about the city have a general idea that the life of a street-car horse is a very hard and rough one. The public, however, sees the horse only while at work, and his manner of living while not trotting with a car load of people through the busy streets of large cities is completely hidden from the curious gaze of ordinary mortals. Even the people who remain in the car until the depot is reached never think of visiting the stables or inquiring how the horses live.

The stable-boss of the company has charge of the purchase, sale and general keeping of the horses, although it is all done under the eye of the superintendent. The majority of the horses in this city come from the green fields and pastures of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and other Western States, and are brought to the city by rail.

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A Case of Retribution.
Nearly a hundred years ago a Yorkshire peasant died in England, leaving a widow and eight children. Four of the children were children of a former wife. His only fortune was a single sovereign. His wife, however, had a clever head and a hard heart.

Soon after the husband's death, the oldest son, who was eighteen years of age, and had been apprenticed to a carpenter, ran away. As he was a skilled workman and his services were of value, his master was extremely angry, and declared he would punish him to the full extent of the law, if he should ever return.

The widow—who was only a step-mother to this boy—was most anxious and troubled at the boy's delinquency. She tried to appease the wrath of the master, but in vain. Knowing that the boy's property, the master finally offered to cancel the articles of apprenticeship if the widow would give him little store of twelve pounds, all that she had between herself and poverty.

This offer the honorable woman consented to accept.

Soon after this criminal liability had been canceled, the boy appeared, not to help the woman who had sacrificed so much for him, not even to thank her for her noble act; but to demand the single sovereign, the sole property left by his father. As it was his legal right, the widow gave it to him. He immediately left England for America, leaving his abused mother to fight poverty as best she could, and was never heard of by his English friends again.

Upon arriving in this country, the boy immediately found work at his trade. He was contented, and his life was to be a happy one. He worked for it as few men ever worked. He took no rest. It was as though a demon urged him on day and night.

He became miserly. Soon he allowed himself no comforts and subsisted in the cheapest possible way. For more than fifty years he lived, hoarding and favoring himself for more gold. All through these years he gave no sign that he ever thought of returning the twelve pounds to the woman across the water, to whom he owed filial respect and gratitude.

Finally the result of his excessive work showed itself in inflammation of the lungs. For seventeen years he lay on his bed, writhing under the pain this disease inflicted. Still he gave no sign of grateful obligation to his mother, or made any effort to restore the money.

But the day of summons came. He had lived to a most advanced age, and his habits of covetousness, which he died and passed to meet his earthly record in another world.

A search was instituted for his heirs. The step-mother had long been dead. All of his own brothers and sisters were dead. Of these half-brothers and sisters—children of the woman he had so wronged—three were living, and among them the fortune of the miser was justly divided. It amounted to more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The lawyer in whose hands the property had been placed, had the curiosity to reckon the interest on the twelve pounds for the years elapsed before it returned to the family. At the high rate of interest then prevailing the sum was found to approximate so nearly to the amount which was distributed among the heirs as to excite his surprise, and to cause the question, "Was this simply a coincidence?"

Unwittingly the man had worked and pinched and saved only to pay a debt which he never meant to pay. He had illustrated a truth that is not always apparent to the human vision.

Injustice may do its wretched work and twinge its victims, but in the end, and some where, in this life, or in the eternity that awaits with solemn portent all human events, the wrong will be brought to light, and justice will be done. Neither moral law nor physical law can be violated, with God and right to uphold them, and the violator escape penalty.

How Ants Bury Their Dead.
It is the general habit among many species of ants to bury the dead very carefully. The following interesting account is given by an Australian observer: "I saw a large number of ants surrounding a dead one, and they determined to watch their proceedings closely."

Four or five started off from the rest toward a hillock a short distance away, in which was an ant's nest. They entered, and in about five minutes they reappeared, followed by the others. All fell into rank, walking regularly and slowly two by two, until they arrived at the spot where the body lay.

In a few minutes two of the ants advanced and took up the dead body of one of their comrades; then two others, and so on, until all were ready to march. First walked two ants bearing a body, then two without a burden; then two others with another dead ant, and so on, until the line was extended to about forty pairs, and the procession now moved slowly onward, followed by an irregular body of about 200 ants. Occasionally the two laden ants stopped, and laying down the dead ant, it was taken up by the two working unburdened behind them, and thus, by occasionally relieving each other, they arrived at a sandy spot near the sea.

The body of ants now commenced digging with their jaws a number of holes in the ground, into each of which a dead ant was laid, when they all retired. This did not quite finish the remarkable circumstances attending the funeral of the ants. Some six or seven of the ants had attempted to run off without performing their share of the task of digging; when they were caught and brought back, when they were at once attacked by the body of ants and killed. A single grave was quickly dug, and they were all dropped into it."

It should seem that intolerance itself would incline a person to be honest, as it requires infinitely greater pains and contrivance to be a knave.

Despair makes victims sometimes victors.

Chief Justice Waite has gone to his home in Ohio for the summer.

The Meadow Dance.
Near Aschersleben, in Germany, lies a verdant strip of land, known by the name of the Dancing Meadow, a name which the following tradition will serve to illustrate.

Agnes, the blooming daughter of the neighboring burghers were often in the habit of assembling on a summer's evening, when the weather was fine, to enjoy one another's society in this cheerful valley, during which the dance was never forgotten.

Besides, it was the custom for all young brides on the day before their nuptials, to meet here the playmates of their infancy, whose circle they were about to quit for ever, and to join in a parting dance, along with the bordering tenants of the well-known scene.

A party happened to have met on the second evening of these rural ceremonies, previous to a wedding, and were on the point of escorting home their rich and beautiful betrothed, late on a clear moonlight night, with all the martial triumph of dancing, music and song.

Not the whole of the guests, however, were destined to reach their home. Two of the most beautiful maidens disappeared.

Notwithstanding the most active exertions on the part of their friends and relatives, no trace of them could be discerned, and they remained that night vacant in the domestic circle, and within a few hours all was confusion; no less among the parents than in the surrounding abodes.

Many weeping eyes were kept awake; their lovers swore the deadliest revenge for they found reason to suspect that under the veil of night a grievous wrong had been premeditated, and perhaps accomplished, which left them nothing but the hope of revenge.

And in part their fears were well grounded. Some domestics in the service of the chief of Aschen, becoming acquainted with the hour of the intended festival, had the audacity, for the purpose of amusing themselves and indulging their master's propensities, to lie concealed in an adjacent thicket.

Under cover of the night, they succeeded in seizing upon two of the dancers, who happened to stray from their companions, had approached nearest to them, and they were instantly conveyed, amid shouts of surrounding revelry and rejoicings, unheard, into the neighboring hartz mountains, until a fit time should occur to convey them to their ultimate destination in Hartzberg.

Scarcely had the sun streaked the horizon on the following morning, when a number of the citizens, whose anxiety had kept them awake, were seen assembled before their doors, in order to advise with the suffering parents on the best measures to be adopted.

Soon they learned that a secret messenger who had been despatched upon some private affair, and was returning, ere day-break, over the mountains, had heard sufficient to prove the forcible abduction of the young women, although he had lost the track of the robbers among the hated and notorious castle of Arstein, which they must reside somewhere upon the Arstein.

Their haunts were still a secret. The magistrate, upon this being made acquainted with the facts, instantly solicited a meeting of the relatives of the abducted parties, while they attempted in the meantime to preserve calmness and moderation in the minds of the incensed citizens.

The chief part of the assembly were instantly arming the whole of the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, in order, it was supposed, to surprise and destroy the hated and notorious castle of Arstein, which they said, ought long since to have been levelled with the ground.

But, besides the uncertainty of the information received, it was justly remarked by the magistrates who presided, that it would require months of preparation, and difficult hostility to capture so powerful and well provisioned a castle as that of Rauborg, whence the formidable enemy made his depredations.

Moreover, the present case called for instant redress.

At length after a long and stormy discussion of the most efficacious means for obtaining it, during which the heads of the more bold and indignant mad leisure to grow cooler, it was agreed to adopt the last suggestion of the oldest magistrates, who explained to counsel the superior optics of the case, and that the freedom of the abducted party would be more speedily accomplished.

In the first place every one must return quickly back to his own house, concealing his feelings of indignation and revenge, as well as he could.

Then, as if nothing extraordinary occurred at the late festival—as if the absence of none of the party had been noticed or that their return was quietly expected, another nuptial evening should be as soon as possible announced, with even more bustle and splendor than the former all their neighbors to be invited to the dance, and information sent by trusty messengers to the adjacent villages around.

Accordingly, these same tidings reached the ears of the lord of Arstein, who, on receiving an invitation alone with his knights and esquires, loudly ridiculed the audacity of the poor citizens, who thus actually threw their daughters in his way.

Then, amidst oaths and laughter, a still more extended incursion than the former was determined upon, the whole of the party present, declaring that they would place, and every one seize on his individual prey, after the close of the dance.

About twilight on the appointed day, the meadow was seen covered with beautiful groups of dancers, yet, with all this, no virgins this day trod the scene—they were safe in their parental mansions. It was the stout citizens, and next to them their eldest boys, who were arrayed in women's attire, with newly sharpened weapons concealed under their clothes, all intent upon avenging the honor of their daughters—their sisters, or their betrothed, and for ever in future to secure it.

Now the dancing party seems to break up—concluding with the old national dances, and singing, and apparently drawing homewards.

But, behold! the next moment the chief of Arstein burst into the midst of them, followed by his knights and pages, on horseback and on foot, all eager to join in the pursuit, of which they vainly hoped that their former depredation was only a poor specimen.

They let him advance; and the chief no sooner found himself in the midst of the dancers, than he threw himself from his steed in order to enjoy the pleasure and applause of bearing off the intended bride with his own hands.

But what was the feeling he experienced, when, as with a thundering voice and a laugh of joy he claimed the bride for himself, the bright steel flashed in his eyes, and smote his outstretched arm, before he could draw it back, quite through and through.

Startling with pain and uttering threats of revenge, he started back to regain his steed.

But ten strong arms were about him; he felt himself pinioned hand and foot and neck, as if chains of iron girt him round. Some of the knights and pages who hastened with threats to his assistance, were, after a short struggle, overpowered and secured; most of them, however, escaped, with arms of terror and surprise, and wounded with sabres or with stones.

The chief culprit, however, was carried with shouts of triumph into the city. There the lord of Arstein was thrown forth into a large, solitary dungeon, and there he is confined, awaiting the preparations for his approaching execution, the deeds he had perpetrated and further intended to accomplish.

The young ladies were, at his own command, immediately delivered to their friends; in consequence of which, after paying a heavy penalty and taking a considerable oath never to commit any offence against the city or its inhabitants, he was released from his terrific chains. But these chains, in which he for months languished, are still preserved, and are now to be seen in the town-house at Aschersleben—a lasting monument of the skill and foresight of the old times, and were worthy of the admiration of future generations.

The Fireman's Feast.
"We have many close shaves," said an old railroad engineer, "but after the scare is over a person will

the health of John McCullough, popular tragedian, is greatly improved, and he is rapidly gaining strength. It is not impossible he will be able to appear during a portion, at least, of the coming season.

The farmers of Lauderdale have worked faithfully this year and are beginning to report their labors will be rewarded by a fine crop of cotton and corn. We also hear that many of our farmers are raising their own meat this year and are getting out of debt less than usual.—*Frederick Gazette.*

HON. GEO. D. TILMAN has not
 given his views on the subject of
 the Speakership, but would no
 doubt do so if properly asked.
 He ventures to say that he has
 the and statesmanlike reasons for
 preferring Mr. Randall, and that
 he would not have to repeat any
 of Mr. Dibble's arguments, when
 testifying to the faith that is in
 him.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

When Ladies are Attractive.
All ladies know their faces are most attractive when free from pimples, blemishes, etc. When Frez is popular among them because it banishes impurities from the face and skin and makes the face glow with health and beauty.

ATTANOGGA MEDICINE CO

AND EX OFFICIO
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

7-83-1y J. G. DAILEY,
Rome, Ga. Court held on the second and fourth
Mondays of each month,
feb17-tf.

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

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For one square of 10 lines or less, forty-third insertion, 1 cent

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For one square of 10 lines or less, forty-eighth insertion, 1 cent

For one square of 10 lines or less, forty-ninth insertion, 1 cent

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For one square of 10 lines or less, sixty-seventh insertion, 1 cent

For one square of 10 lines or less, sixty-eighth insertion, 1 cent

For one square of 10 lines or less, sixty-ninth insertion, 1 cent

For one square of 10 lines or less, seventieth insertion, 1 cent

For one square of 10 lines or less, seventy-first insertion, 1 cent

For one square of 10 lines or less, seventy-second insertion, 1 cent

SCATTER SEEDS OF KINDNESS.

There was never a golden sunbeam that fell on a desolate place, But left some trace of its presence That faded not with time. Not a song of ineffable sweetness That reached the listening ear, Then slumbered in silence forgotten For many and many a year.

But a word or a tone might awaken Its magical power anew, Long after the sweet-voiced singer Had faded from earthly view. Not a heart that was ever so weary, Or tainted with sin and despair, But a word of tender compassion Might find an abiding place there.

Yet countless thousands are yearning For sympathy, kindness and love, And souls are groping in darkness Without one gleam from above. There was never a sunbeam wasted, Nor a word that was sung in vain, And souls that seem lost in the shadows A Saviour's love may reclaim.

Then scatter the sunbeams of kindness, Though your deeds may never be known. The harvest will ripen in glory If the seed be faithfully sown. And life will close with a blessing, And fade into endless day. Like the golden hues of the sunbeam That fade in the twilight gray.

HIS YOUNG WIFE.

"Well, Aunt Antonia, what do you think of her?"

Mr. Wayland had just come home from business, and met his aunt in the snug little drawing-room, where the red plush curtains hung in such vivid folds, and the fire glowed in the twilight like a crimson jewel.

Somewhere in the room, there was a poplar-tree in full blossom. You could smell its subtle sweetness, even though you could not detect its whereabouts by means of the eye; and a bright-plumed bird whistled softly in the half-light, as if it were soliloquizing to itself.

Rufus Wayland had not seen the old aunt who had brought him up for a year—a year which, to him, had been full of eventful interest, for within its bright cycle of months he had wooed and won the wife who was to him the sweetest creature in all the world.

And now that Aunt Antonia had returned from the South, he had looked forward to her visit with a sense of happy exultation.

"She will take a mother's place to my motherless Zoe," he thought; "and she cannot help admiring the dear little thing."

And so he had hurried home from his business upon this particular day, to feast his eyes on Aunt Antonia's figure of delight and homage to Zoe's charms.

Aunt Antonia was a tall, rather stiff, elderly lady in black silk with compact little bunches of gray curls on either side of her face, gold spectacles, and a mouth which seemed to screw itself together, instead of closing like other people's.

She allowed herself to be kissed affectionately by her nephew, and then straightened out her cap-ribbons with a sigh.

"I think, Rufus," said she, sepulchrally, "that you have married a child!"

"Well, she is young," admitted her husband, laughing. "But she is such a darling!"

"She can't be twenty," said Aunt Antonia.

"Just eighteen," said Rufus.

"And so uninformal!" added the old lady, who had a way of heaving up deep sighs from the lower regions of her lungs at the end of every sentence, which was, to say the least of it, depressing.

"No system!" said Aunt Antonia. "No definite aim in life! No logic!"

"But," pleaded Rufus Wayland, "what does she want of system, and logic, and all that sort of reading fairy-tales?"

"Sitting on the rug reading fairy-tales," said Aunt Antonia, "like a baby!"

And then confessing out and out, to me, without so much as a blush of shame, that she has never read Milton's 'Paradise Regained,' and is quite ignorant of Shakespeare! Any ten-year-old child ought to be ashamed to own such flagrant ignorance when I asked her about the aid societies and the charitable clubs in the neighborhood, which she gave me a single item of information, but kissed me, and wanted me to eat chocolate-creams out of a pink-satin box!"

Mr. Wayland laughed. "That is just like Zoe," he said.

And the next instant, Zoe herself came into the room—a beautiful young creature with golden hair, bound carelessly with blue fluffs of ribbon, (in a way which Aunt Antonia secretly pronounced "crazy fashion"), a pale-blue silk dress and the prettiest of high-heeled French slippers.

a course of reading, which my aunt will mark out for you? Every lady reads nowadays.

"But I read, too," said Zoe, with wide open blue eyes.

"Solid literature, I mean," corrected her husband. "The English classics—all that sort of thing."

Zoe dropped her head.

"I suppose so," said she, slowly.

"Of course, I know that you are a dear little housekeeper," went on Rufus; "but my aunt reminds me that we ought not to confine our sympathies within the narrow range of our own daily existence."

"I don't understand," said Zoe, faintly.

"Aunt Antonia will explain," said Rufus. "There are always clubs to join, mutual improvement societies to organize, charitable associations to form. And when you have once tasted the pleasures of these improving occupations—"

"Oh, yes, I know!" said Zoe. "And I will try my best to do as you wish, Rufus."

But there was the shadow of new gravity on that infantine face, a nervous intonation of the voice, which Rufus Wayland had never heard before.

Aunt Antonia went to the book-store, and ordered home huge editions of the classics. She began a daily course of reading with her new wife, she initiated her into the mysteries of the clubs, societies, symposiums, until the day became all too short for her engagements.

"Your wife is improving," she said, to Rufus. "I really think she is awakening to a sense of the responsibility of a woman in the nineteenth century at last."

And Rufus kissed the peach-like dimpled cheek, and congratulated Zoe on her mental advance.

But somehow the home was not so sweet and cozy. An unpalatable something was missing—the influence which had followed Zoe's light footsteps all through the rooms, the glass of flowers here, the looped curtains there, the sheets of music on the piano, the bird cage hung in the sunshine, the delicate dish prepared by Zoe's own fingers, the whipped cream, the luscious jelly, the carefully cut-up fruits—all the pretty, quaint devices which had descended to this young housekeeper through a long line of Maryland ancestors.

They had been very pleasant. Rufus Wayland had enjoyed them as we enjoy the sweet air and sunshine, without pausing to think whence they came; and he missed them now.

"But, all of a sudden, the delicate little flower drooped, as a blue-bell droops after a sharp frost-blast."

"I am not sick," said Zoe, "oh, no! But I feel as if there wasn't any more strength left in me. I think I won't get up to-day; I'll lie in bed and rest. No, no; don't send for a doctor! I don't need medicine—I only need rest."

Aunt Antonia stared. Herself strong as an iron machine, she understood not the real cause of her niece's weakness. It was not that her kindred natures were not cast in the same enduring mould. But the old family doctor looked grave, and shook his gray head.

"She has overdone herself," he said; "the results may be serious. Put away her books; do not so much as speak to her about classics or societies."

And Aunt Antonia, never, in the course of her whole life, felt such a pang as when the doctor whispered his impression that little Zoe must, probably, drift away from them into the great unknown world, as the autumn creepers do.

"But there is nothing the matter with her!" pleaded she with a mist gathering over the oval of her glasses.

"That is precisely the sort of case that we physicians find most difficult to deal with," said Doctor Dean.

And one day Zoe put her soft, transparent little hand upon that of her husband.

"I am not asleep," said she. "Don't keep so quiet. But sometimes my speech and mind seem to float away from me, and so I had perhaps better tell you now how sorry I am that I have been such a disappointment to you."

The Source of Mathematics.

Algebra is an Arabic word, denoting the science of combining the separated. The Moors in Cairo zealously cultivated it, and after they came to know Euclid they became great mathematicians on the basis of the writings of Claudius Ptolemy, and also great astronomers and geographers. In this province, too, they owe to the ancient Egyptians more than has hitherto been acknowledged. It is by no means accidental that the greatest mathematicians of Hellenic antiquity were styled pupils of the Egyptians, or that it was said of them that they had lived on the Nile.

Thales (600 B. C.) is reported to have measured the height of the pyramids by their shadow. Pythagoras lived long in Egypt, and studied particularly at Heliopolis. He is said to have been master of the Egyptian language, and to have been initiated into the mysteries of the priests. He is mentioned as a pupil of the Egyptian priests, and as a student of the Egyptian priests.

Pythagoras was a philosopher, and a mathematician. He is said to have been initiated into the mysteries of the priests, and as a student of the Egyptian priests.

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Trade in Rubber.

A dealer in Rubber recently said I don't believe there is another trade in the world that is so full of interest to the general student of the rubber trade.

It is a study from beginning to end. The land bordering the Amazon produces the controlling amount of rubber in the world. Para is the principal market for the raw plantations along this great river.

A thousand miles of territory contribute to its markets. From Manaus to Para the vegetation is of the richest character. It is here that the *Siphonia elastica*, or rubber tree, attains its best growth.

Vegetation is so rank that it is almost impossible to force one's way through the tangled mass of vines and stems without serious use of the hatchet or machete.

The rubber tree attains a height of fifty feet, and is as straight as an arrow. Its rich dark foliage and reddish brown trunk give it a very picturesque appearance.

The rubber producing season lasts from May to September. The people who gather it are of the lowest order of human beings. They live in the most primitive manner, and are exposed to the extremes of weather at all times.

They are a short-lived race. Their way of living is removed only a single step from that of beasts. As in all the lower orders of human beings, the male tyrannizes over the female and compels her to do the most menial work.

The gathering of the rubber is done by the natives, who are loaded with poisonous vapors.

The Indian pushes his boat through the overhanging foliage to the river's bank, clears a small spot on which to swing his hammock, and is soon ready for business.

He then cuts a path through the underbrush to ten or twenty trees in the immediate vicinity. Incisions are made in the trunks of the trees with a hatchet or sharp knife.

Beneath these incisions small tin or earthen cups are fastened by means of soft clay. By the time he has completed this work the cups upon the first tree are full.

With a white sap resembling cow's milk, the Indian empties the cups into a large gourd which he carries to the spot where his hammock is swung.

A small fire is burning near by. He throws a handful of nuts from the palm tree upon the glowing coals and places over them a bottomless gourd, shaped like a funnel.

Taking a paddle-shaped instrument he dips it in the white milk and holds it in the dense black smoke which pours out of the mouth of the vessel.

With each drying a thin layer of rubber is formed. The process is continued until the paddle has two or three inches of rubber upon it, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds.

This is then cut off with the hatchet—a knife used by the natives—and after a few days' drying in the sun is ready for market.

The messes of rubber made in this way are called "bisuits." While the process of drying is going on the natives are busy cutting up the ground coagulates into soft substance. This is gathered and pressed into a round ball and sent to market under the name of "negro heads."

The commercial value of "bisuits" ranges from 50 to 60 cents per pound, and "negro heads" from 30 to 40 cents per pound.

The general value of the supply of rubber is estimated at \$10,000,000. This is a large sum, and is a wide variation.

When rubber is first made it is wet and soggy, so that after it is packed in bales and shipped to this country or Europe it undergoes a gradual shrinking process.

An average estimate of the shrinking of rubber from the time it leaves Para until it is received and worked up by the manufacturers is from 23 to 25 per cent.

This fact must be taken into consideration when making purchases.

On arriving at the factory, the biscuits are placed in a large vat of hot water and allowed to soften. They are then run through powerful rollers, made of corrugated iron and rolled into sheets.

all in all, there never has been a time when rubber could be handled so expeditiously as now. The speculators who have been working on the present corner in the market have learned ere this that manufacturers here are not so easily imposed upon as they thought.

The bottom must fall out of the high prices soon and the market will return to its normal condition. At present the rubber men are enjoying a well-earned holiday. Some have gone to the Bermudas, some to Florida, and others to Texas. Early summer will find them all back at their posts ready for business."

Getting Winter Furs Ready.

Manufacturers of fur garments are making up saques, dolmans, muffs, tippets, and other articles for the fall and winter trade, which begins in August and lasts until February. There are not half a dozen houses making any quantity in New York.

The head of one of the largest houses in the trade said that only from 6,000 to 8,000 seal skin saques a year were made in New York, and the number for the whole country was from 12,000 to 14,000.

There is an ample supply of seal skin and skins of the seal are in great demand. Seal skin saques will not be higher in price than usual in the fall. They will be worth from \$125 to \$250, according to the style and quality.

A saque cannot be turned out of a shop in less than two days and an endless amount of work is put on it at that time. One who sees the back of the skin is apt to think the body is all made up of little pieces.

That is not the case, although the skins often have to be patched to make them the required size. The skins are where imperfections are cut out of the skin, and frequently they are made to lengthen out the skin while decreasing the width.

All this requires great dexterity. The skin has to be cut in such a way that the fur will join nicely when sewed together, and not show the existence of the seam. The workmen ply their knives rapidly, and when they get through, the skin looks more like a lot of holes than anything else.

Skilled women stir up the slits, the skin is saturated and milled on a board and then cut for the garment. It takes four or five skins to make a saque. With good care and usage a saque will last four or five seasons.

Moths are the destroyers. Furriers say they have seen every particle of fur, where moths had been at work, drop off when a saque was taken from its resting-place, leaving the skin bare.

In the shops the furs are constantly beaten to keep the moths from destroying them. A man takes a long limber stick in each hand and beats them with vigor. Under the beating the moths roll back and forth, and the sharp blows make a clatter like boys pounding on a barrel with sticks.

The natural color of a seal is light brown after the hair is pulled out of the fur. The fur is dyed to give it the rich dark-brown color. The dyeing is done in England mainly, where the facilities are adequate. Trouble is experienced in matching skins in color exactly.

Mink will be the popular lining for saques and dolmans this season, the dealers say. Ermine and squirrel skins will be used also. Fox-hair trimmings are said to be out of date. Imitations of seal are made of muskrat, rabbit, and mink skins, but they can easily be detected by a hand.

Seal skins are much worn as muffs and trimmings, but not here. Beaver is made up in this country, to a large extent, into muffs, tippets, and trimmings. Fox skins serve for trimmings. Other furs are used for robes.

Can, dog, wolf, and nutria skins are used for robes.

A Russian Pilgrimage.

Mrs. Stevenson writes the following account of a Russian pilgrimage

We have received the first copy of the Anniston Hot Blast, a new paper, recently established at Anniston, in this county, by Mr. C. H. Williams, formerly of Atlanta. It is a seven column paper (same size of Republican) and is printed at \$2 per year. The paper will be Democratic, but mainly devoted to the interests of the town and section in which it is printed. The letter press is fine and the general make up of the paper is attractive. We extend this new candidate for popular favor the right hand of welcome and wish for it the largest measure of success.

The Goodwater review, published by John G. Fowler, has ceased publication. Reason: The Editor is tired running a paper and barely covering expenses. The trouble with Bro. Fowler, we guess, is that he tried to publish a six column \$1.50 paper for 75 cents. If a man does not put a proper estimate upon the value of his services to the public he will be very apt to fail every time.

The Matthews Cotton Mill, Selma, Ala., are to increase the number of their spindles from forty-six hundred to ten thousand. The officers of the mill have been authorized to make contracts for the erection of a building as large as the present one, and also to purchase the spindles and machinery. The size and capacity of the present mill will be doubled.

As a curious souvenir of the war, Maj. Albert Ross has preserved in a glass case a piece of what was known in the Confederate army as ramrod bread. It was made by stringing out a piece of dough and twisting it around a ramrod and then baked by suspending on two forked sticks. The piece preserved by Maj. Ross was baked in 1864 in East Tennessee.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Death of Jeremiah Black.

This distinguished man died at York, Pa., this morning of the 19th, aged about 73 years. Judge Black has been prominently before the country, in one public capacity or another, for over forty years. He was a member of Buchanan's cabinet. His law practice was very extensive, and it is said of him that he once received a larger fee than any other lawyer in the United States in one case. He was the friend and intimate of President Johnson, but ultimately there was a rupture between them and he withdrew as counsel for Johnson during his impeachment trial. He was a voluminous writer, a fine conversationalist and altogether the most many sided man of his time. At the time of his death he was engaged in a controversy with ex-President Jefferson Davis, on the immediate causes of the war.

THE FUTURE SOUTH.

When an active, energetic man who has spent more than a quarter of a century in business, where his facilities for learning the peculiarities and characteristics of all kinds of business men from all sections of the country, a man endowed with a clear brain and judgment, which goes to the mark as straight as an arrow; when such a man expresses his opinion on the probabilities of business changes to occur, a total change in the habits and characters of an entire section, his utterances assume something of a prophetic nature, and are worthy of close study and careful consideration. We recently had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Kauffman, of the St. Louis Type Foundry, a loyal, genial gentleman, who has passed many years of his life in St. Louis, and been thrown into the company of business men of ability, from all sections, and particularly those of the South and Southwest.

Recognizing the value of an expression of his views, the writer asked him his opinion of the present changes which were taking place in the South, transferring it from a fairly garden into a busy workshop of bustling geniuses.

While this was not in the nature of an interview and not so intended, we will endeavor to give his ideas as nearly as we can in his own words. Mr. Kauffman said: "The handwriting is so plain on the wall, that none but a fool need mistake it. New England is doomed just as sure as natural laws will produce such results. New England has no soil worth mentioning, you understand, and her wealth has all been derived from her manufactures. These are gradually leaving her, and eventually they will all go, some to the West, but most to the South, where the advantages for profitable manufacturing are all located. The coal and iron in the South are easily gotten at and inexhaustible in amount, and the iron mills, foundries and machine-shops can go to them better than they can be carried to the shores of New England. Then the cotton and woolen mills must go there, for the raw materials are, and are to be, produced there most cheaply, uniformly and better. Then look at the advantages of the extra hours of daylight in a year's run. This is of itself, no small matter, you understand? As the South grows stronger and stronger, the wealth, culture, and name of the country will be centered there until she will become the mistress of America, but the central empire of the world.

As the South progresses in power and importance, her people will gradually, with increasing rapidity, lose their present characteristics, and in their stead will follow a race of inventive actors. Workers, full of zeal and skill, just tempered enough with the warm sunlight to make away the tendency to the hard cornered angularity of their New England brethren, you understand?

Mr. Kauffman seemed to think that in view of the rapidity of the change now taking place that the Union South could not be more than fifty years ahead, perhaps not so much.

As a picture of the future South, we commenced it. As the final conclusion of a clear mind, it will bear study. As a prophetic, mark it.

State News.

Bullock county crops are fair. Good crops reported from Notulaga.

Crops poor in Montgomery county.

Dallas and Autauga one third less than last year.

Excellent crops in Talladega, Tallapoosa, Coosa, Clay and Lee.

Drouth bad in some sections. Montgomery Board of Health met August 16th to inaugurate precautions against spread of fever.

Mr. Frank Coker denies the charge preferred against him of dealing in black literature.

Mr. John L. Porter, of Montgomery, organizes a society for prevention of cruelty to animals.

Mr. Eubanks of Pine Level kills an enormous rattlesnake.

The penitentiary inspectors call on the public for Bibles, Testaments, books and papers—any good reading matter for the convicts. A chance to do good! Send to Messrs. C. W. Hooper & Co., Wetumpka, Alabama.

Hog cholera in Decatur.

Real Estate advancing in La Fayette.

Selma is on a building boom. Much talk about the magnificent rival to the Mammoth Cave at Porterville.

Cattle shipments continue from our State to Texas.

Eufaula will have an agricultural fair in November.

Jas. Price, a miner, was killed at Warrior Station.

Mrs. Jno. Luckner and infant killed by lightning on the 12th at Salem.

L. H. Grubbs is a candidate for Secretary of State.

A man named Pearson from St. Clair was killed by a man named Fulmer on Sunday last, near Hamby's Mill.

A miller named Thorn, who grinds corn and cotton seed at Wheeler's station, awoke one morning to find himself heir to something over \$2,000,000.

The Selma Times gives Mr. Francis B. Lloyd a complimentary introduction as local editor.

Selma leads the world in artesian wells.

The Uniontown Press is for sale. Dadeville had a horse-traders convention on the 12th.

The Marion Standard is for sale.

A narrow-gauge railroad is to connect Macon, Mississippi, with Eutaw, Ala.

A negro killed in Hale county last week by being thrown from a mule.

Rev. D. L. James charged with forging names to his bond as mail contractor.

The New York Herald pays a very high compliment to Alabama, and concludes by saying "If any other State can show a better record, we would like to know it and publish it."

Judge Hoadley says of his recent visit to Alabama: "Seldom have I witnessed such hospitality as was extended to me in that State."

The Opelika Times is enlarged and makes a goodly appearance. The assessed value of property in Ala. is \$30,000,000 more than it was six years ago.

Helena, a new town in Cleburne county is on a boom. Gold, copper, iron, mica and kaoline found there.

Oxanna is to have a college, two iron furnaces and a paper called the Courier.

Twenty-three bridges planned for Cleburne county.

Land Agent.

William Henry Woods, President of the Alabama Mineral Land Co., has appointed John M. McKleroy of Eufaula, General agent for the sale of the Company's lands. His headquarters will be in the Noble & Tyler block where a handsome office is being fitted up for the Company. The lands (the old Selma, Rome & Dalton lands) will now no doubt be put on the market.—Anniston Hot Blast.

Wrought Iron Range Company

St. Louis, Mo.

We the undersigned citizens of below named counties, State of Alabama, each having in use one of the Home Comfort Wrought Iron Cooking Ranges, manufactured by the Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, and sold through our country by their traveling salesmen, take the greatest pleasure in recommending the Range to the public as being all in every respect that is claimed for it by the Salesmen. The Home Comfort Range is made of Wrought Iron and heats quicker, cooks faster and more uniform with less fuel than any Stove we ever used.

Shelby County.
B F Cunningham, E J Urly, John Platt, W R Rye,
G W Moore, Mrs P W Haskins, J O Hardwick, T G Willis,
M E Bell, Mrs S A Alexander, John M Fancher, Wm Willis,
J H Page, Wm Ozley, Elms Casper, J P Doss,
S J Harmon, Thos M Willis, W H Masters, S S Ferrell,
J W Willis, David Willis, B M Merrell, S M Green,
R Albright, S S Bernhis, J H Browning, M M Corbett,
Jas Comet, W J Lybrand, Gresh Merrell, M J Taylor,
P W Haskins.

Chilton County.
Eliza Morris, Analiza Heady, M Aldridge, J O Potts,
S A Curry, G B Armstrong, W Darnport, J B Chibbitt,
W C Hester, G W Collins, Wm Walker, R Wilson,
Wm Moore, A J Davenport, G A Maddox, J R Vinson,
Jas Burnett, J V Beasley, S J Luca, F C Crumpton,
J O Freeman, J T Johnson, S E Clecker, John Powell,
J S Johnson, W W Williams, W W Wagoner, D Woodley,
T J Collins, W J Martin, W Y Wims, H Gibbins,
A C Poole, Moses Moore, W R Dawson, W C Heady,
D O Knepp, G M Thomas, Jas Crumpton, T Clecker,
J M Knepp, Moses Robertson, Jas Downum, Wiley Poshee,
J M Corderie, Wm Hammer, J H Ralsherry, H Kendrick,
Jas Smith, L A Welch, T Y Eaves.

Dallas County.
W Hal Lee, J L Moore, J A Carson, O C Dudley,
M E Moore, J R Day, W S Albrighton, B E Barton,
S H Gay, J R Crumpton, W V Mitchell, W H Onal.

Talladega County.
A H Heath, H G Darby, W C Crew, J J Morris,
M S McAlpine, Wm Brooks, Y J Law, J W Russell,
J A Peters, M H Porter, S Henderson D D, N O Hanley,
W Sotery.

Coosa County.
J C Hammond, M W Lewis, E Varner, C M Cox,
J T Miller, John A Logan, T W Johnson, H H Buzbee,
O Buzbee, John Johnson, Wm Rogers, R A Cuz,
J F Pike, J B Curdiss, Albert Thomas, R D Shelton,
A L Carmichael, R Kent, T L Lee, Geo W Davis,
J M Bailey, W A L Hardy, Fm Gandy, Allen Robertson,
John Smith, J V Wilson, J A Suttle, H C Thomas,
Wm Nabors, T Y Cunningham, J S Corton, Jos Dupiret,
M A Carter, E W Thomas, J W Harris, Wm Looney,
R L McKinnon, J M Speer, John Cooper, W W Rutland,
Wm Blocker, J T Nelson, M E Stone, N Hines,
J R Upshaw, J J Callaway, W J Blaylock, Wm Gogans,
G W Hatchett, Henry Miller, J A Smith, Robt Luderdale,
Samuel Robertson, G M Thomas, R S Noland, D G Baker,
J B Sellers, S B Sellers, F M Stewart, H C Logan,
G W Rush, R G Adkins, J J McNeely, Jas Dupiret,
J R T Daniel, H H Hlyer, W J Barrett, S C Brown,
J T Miller, Geo H Gotthard, R L Goodgame, S M Dykes,
W B Stone, S Robinson, B A Bowen, W E Cooper,
T Ezeiel, M P Robinson, A A meharg, W E Satter,
Ed Green, P P Baynesmore, T E Gilechrist, Jas Wilder,
J W Smith, T W Wright, J C Oliver,
W. C. Whetstone, J H Avant, Susan Hall.

Elmore County.
J T Johnson, A T Mitchell, R M Johnson, W M Farmer,
J W Marshall, O J Davis, J T Harris M D, B Acock,
J Davis, P Y Davis, D E Brown, R Bullard,
R Welch, A J Dozier, Mrs D A Thornhill, G T Payne,
J M Shelton M D, W H Hlyer, M G McManery,
J A Ross, J W H Collier, M S and M E Holt,
P Martin, W B Avant, G W Walker,
E V Wall, F Weldon, V C Norris,
E L Powers, L F York.

Bibb County.
J C Cellers, Geo Stewart, D L Crase,
J M Crawford, Wm Oakley, A D Hill,
T Miller, Michael Pickett, L Sanford,
Wm Smitherman, S W Davidson, Enoch Lathon,
L L Wyatt, John Lathon, J N C Brown,
W V Arnold, Thornton Pancher, J M Woodley,
R H Pratt, J C Farrington, L B Shows, Jesse Miller.

Autauga County.
Geo Myrie, J B Myrie, F A Goolby, E W Plant,
W W Chavers, E J Tatum, W B Webb, W A Ballard,
W A Goodson, H S Wadsworth, W L DeBardelaben, W C Adair,
H E Wallace, J R Bishop, A H Grainger, C S Waller,
A J Wright, W J Wright, W R Grainger, Wm Willis.

Perry County.
A J Ware, J E Mullins, P O Cracker, J J McFarland,
W J Hay, M H Nichols sr, Wm Taylor, J T Maston,
F M Nichols, M H Nichols jr, J T Biston, E J Wallace,
F M Edwards, W H Edwards, S A Alexander, A J Evans,
A J Warford, S A Lide, Samuel Byes, S J Matthews,
E A Matthews, M Bates, J C Tubb, J T Allen,
J A Martin, R A Hardie, M C Russell, J T Walton,
W T Downey, J C Moore, H E Dunn, M J Holfield,
M S Holfield, W M Powell.

Tuscaloosa County.
C O Willingham, E R King, J W Prade, E Pierson,
M N Ceuntess, R A Garner, W J Ray, T Sullivan,
J P Hanner, Wm Langley, W L Christian, M C Waldrop,
M C Clements, A E Jones, Haywood Roberts, M G Coxen,
H W Jones, J H Walton, Josiah Evans, T T Dunn, W F Jones.

Read the following names of purchasers in Jefferson and Jackson Counties.
G S Hicks, G S Kemp, H N O Benson, Enos Day,
J M Ray, F M Massey, Wm Perkins, J T Green,
Samuel Day, Moses Ray, C S Baker, J J Reed,
C P Posey, A W Fowler, J A Baker, J P Lucas,
Dr Wood, R R Baird, R P Dooly, E Smithson,
Dr S Acton, M S Truss, A J Green, L A Howell,
Jas Feller, Burrett Smith, W H Parker, R Hadly,
A G Morris, M D Crotwell, W H Holmes, J H Waldrup,
J N Massey, E V Posey, W F Rouse, J H Waldrup,
R I Chambliss, W D Miles, R G Haven, R Darden,
W S Smith, J J Revere, W J Smithson, J H Waldrup,
J J Rogers, H M Tidmore, S Lawrence, Joe Miller,
New Chamberlee, T B Thompson, J P Acton, R H Whorton,
M J Gurley, A J Merrell, Eli Hiler, J P Acton,
Wm Crotwell, Jos Massey, W W Praytor, J R Massey,
L M Pherson, L B Hufstatter, Dr D S Moore, R H Whorton,
M H Higginbotham, Josh Tidwell, J A Albrighton, T P Williams.

Land Sale.
In order to make proper distribution among heirs, the undersigned will sell at public outcry, on the premises, Monday September 17th, Two Hundred and forty acres of land, known as the Jas. Kirby place, 95 miles west of Jacksonville, on the Greensport road. The place contains good buildings for residence and necessary outbuildings. One hundred acres cleared.

TERMS.—One fourth cash; balance on credit for two years time; note and good securities.

Age 2514
J. R. Kirby, for heirs.

Application to Sell Land.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, Special Term Aug. 21, 1883.

This day came Mrs. M. E. Williams, Administratrix of the estate of Richard D. Williams deceased, and filed her application in writing and under oath, asking this court to grant an order of sale of the lands of said estate which are subject to administration, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, on the ground that the personal property is insufficient therefor.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the first day of October 1883, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and determine said application, and that notice thereof be given for three consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to all persons interested in said application to appear at said application, to be held at said court, on said 1st day of October 1883, and contest said petition if they think proper.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

Register's Sale.
Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court for the 8th District of the Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, rendered at the January Term of said Court in 1883, the case of Arnold Shumblin vs. Lafayette Boatie deceased, vs. M. M. Price and Martha C. Price, I will as Register of said Court, sell to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday the 2nd day of September 1883, the usual hours of said Court, the Court House door of Calhoun county, Alabama, the following real estate to-wit: The West half of the Northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 14, Range 8, and twelve acres off of the North end of the Northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 14, Range 7, all East in the Calhoun District Calhoun county, Alabama, containing all in 106 acres more or less. Said land sold as the property of said defendants to satisfy said decree.

W. M. HAMES, Register.
This 24th day of Aug. 1883.

Administrator's Sale of Valuable Lands.

Under and by virtue of a Decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, rendered on the 16th day of August 1883, I will sell to the highest bidder, upon the premises, the following lands belonging to the estate of Mamed M. Hannah, deceased, viz: S W 1/4 and the S W 1/4 of N W 1/4 of Sec. 19, Township 14, S. R. 7, East, containing two hundred acres more or less, in Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 10th day of September A. D. 1883. Terms of sale ten per cent, and balance on a credit until the 1st day of January 1884, note with two good and sufficient securities will be required.

M. M. HANNAH,
Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of M. M. Hannah, dec'd.
aug18t3

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NOTICE No. 2127.

LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in the support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge Probate Court at Jacksonville, Alabama, on August 25th, 1883, viz: Andrew J. Howell, Homestead 7344, for the S E 1/4 of S R 1, W 1/4 of S E 1, N E 1/4 of S W 1/4 Sec 24, T 15 N, R. 6 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: James A. Hickey, Mortine X. Hunt, James M. McFarland, James X. Roadie, George W. Stephens, Chas. Creek, Alta; James M. Wilkerson, Martins X Roads, Alabama.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

H. A. SMITH,

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